



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, August 29:

Week ended August 24. A bill of health was issued to the steamship *Argenfels*, bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 63. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended August 17. There were 27 deaths from cholera, 4 from plague, and 2 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India during the week ended August 10 there were, respectively, 104 cases and 72 deaths and 3,479 cases and 2,545 deaths from plague.

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Increase of cholera in the Empire—Cholera on vessels—Plague at Osaka and Saseho.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, September 6:

Week ended August 31. Bills of health issued to 10 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 1,541 passengers and 957 crew.

The steamship *Ghazee*, for New York via Suez and oriental ports, and the steamship *Kumano Maru* were fumigated by local authorities. Twenty-five rats were found on the latter, despite the fact that she is fumigated each trip.

Since my report of last week the cholera situation in the Empire has been growing rapidly worse. Official reports from Moji show 360 cases to September 4 and 35 yesterday. Shimoneseki shows thirty-odd case. Having crossed the strait, the disease has spread through Yamaguchi prefecture, and in all there are about twenty villages infected.

The governors of the southern kens (prefectures) have instituted what amounts to local quarantines for smaller craft.

September 1 the steamship *Tagalago Maru* arrived here from Newchwang via Moji, and after passing quarantine discharged about 135 steerage, 12 intermediate, and 9 saloon passengers, who landed and scattered. The following night the freight clerk was attacked by cholera and the vessel was remanded to Nagahama. So far no cases have been found here as the result. Two vessels arrived at Osaka and Kobe with cholera, and a case has been found in Nara.

In Shanghai a severe epidemic of cholera is raging, and the shipping in particular seems to suffer. Four liners, one after the other, have been infected, in some instances saloon passengers being the victims.

The Imperial Government has ordered (put into effect August 28) a 5-day quarantine against Shanghai.

Plague is again announced in Osaka, and in the closed naval station town Saseho plague has been so persistent that 160 houses have been ordered burned.